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# The Egyptian Gazette

No 7,854

ALEXANDRIA, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1907.

[SIX PAGES P.T. 1.]

Mable, Todd & Ward,  
HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

## ORIENT-ROYAL MAIL LINE.

OUTWARD TO AUSTRALIA.  
S.M.S. *Orontes* will leave Suez about September 6. S.M.S. *Orontes* will leave Suez about September 10. S.M.S. *Orontes* will leave Suez about September 14. S.M.S. *Orontes* will leave Suez about September 18. S.M.S. *Orontes* will leave Suez about September 22. S.M.S. *Orontes* will leave Suez about September 26. S.M.S. *Orontes* will leave Suez about September 30. S.M.S. *Orontes* will leave Suez about October 4. S.M.S. *Orontes* will leave Suez about October 8. S.M.S. *Orontes* will leave Suez about October 12. S.M.S. *Orontes* will leave Suez about October 16. S.M.S. *Orontes* will leave Suez about October 20. S.M.S. *Orontes* will leave Suez about October 24. S.M.S. *Orontes* will leave Suez about October 28. S.M.S. *Orontes* will leave Suez about November 1. S.M.S. *Orontes* will leave Suez about November 5. S.M.S. *Orontes* will leave Suez about November 9. S.M.S. *Orontes* will leave Suez about November 13. S.M.S. *Orontes* will leave Suez about November 17. S.M.S. *Orontes* will leave Suez about November 21. S.M.S. *Orontes* will leave Suez about November 25. S.M.S. *Orontes* will leave Suez about November 29. S.M.S. *Orontes* will leave Suez about December 3. S.M.S. *Orontes* will leave Suez about December 7. S.M.S. *Orontes* will leave Suez about December 11. S.M.S. *Orontes* will leave Suez about December 15. S.M.S. *Orontes* will leave Suez about December 19. S.M.S. *Orontes* will leave Suez about December 23. S.M.S. *Orontes* will leave Suez about December 27. S.M.S. *Orontes* will leave Suez about December 31.

## GIBBY LINE TWIN-SCREW MAIL STEAMERS.

OUTWARD TO COLOMBO, TUTICORIN, etc., and RANGOON.  
S.S. *Chester*, 5,775 tons, will leave Suez about September 12. S.S. *Chester*, 5,775 tons, will leave Suez about September 16. S.S. *Chester*, 5,775 tons, will leave Suez about September 20. S.S. *Chester*, 5,775 tons, will leave Suez about September 24. S.S. *Chester*, 5,775 tons, will leave Suez about September 28. S.S. *Chester*, 5,775 tons, will leave Suez about October 2. S.S. *Chester*, 5,775 tons, will leave Suez about October 6. S.S. *Chester*, 5,775 tons, will leave Suez about October 10. S.S. *Chester*, 5,775 tons, will leave Suez about October 14. S.S. *Chester*, 5,775 tons, will leave Suez about October 18. S.S. *Chester*, 5,775 tons, will leave Suez about October 22. S.S. *Chester*, 5,775 tons, will leave Suez about October 26. S.S. *Chester*, 5,775 tons, will leave Suez about October 30. S.S. *Chester*, 5,775 tons, will leave Suez about November 3. S.S. *Chester*, 5,775 tons, will leave Suez about November 7. 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## KHEDIVIAL MAIL LINE.

Fast British Passenger Steamers.

GREECE-TURKEY MAIL SERVICE.

Express steamers leave Alexandria weekly as under for PIRAEUS (Athens), SYDRA, MYTILENE, and CONSTANTINOPLE.

S.S. *Omanieh*, Wednesday 4 p.m. July 17, 21, August 14 and 28. S.S. *Amal*, Wednesday 4 p.m. July 24, 28, August 21 and 25.

PALESTINE-SYRIA MAIL SERVICE.—The fast steamers *Assuan*, *Minieh* and *Menzaleh* leave Alexandria alternately on Saturdays at 4 p.m. for Jaffa (for Jerusalem), Caifa (for Nazareth), Beyrout (for Damascus), Tripoli, Alexandretta, and Mersina calling fortnightly at Larnaca (Cyprus) and continuing from Beyrout in alternate weeks to Rhodes, Smyrna, Mitylene, Dardanelles, Gallipoli and Constantinople.

SUDAN DIRECT MAIL SERVICE.—The steamers *Dakshin* and *Kassab* leave Suez alternately on Wednesdays at 5 p.m. for Khartoum and Suakin in connection with the Sudan Government Railways express service to Khartoum.

RED SEA COASTING MAIL SERVICE.—Mail steamers leave Suez on Mondays at 5 p.m. for Tor (for Sinai) Yambo and Jeddah, continuing in alternate weeks to Port Sudan, Suakin, Massawa, Hodeidah and Aden.

For further information refer to the Co.'s Agencies at Alexandria, Cairo, Port Said, Suez or to THOS. COOK & SON (EGYPT) LTD., HAMBURG-AMERIKA REISE-BUREAU or other Tourist Agencies.

## DEUTSCHE LEVANTE-LINIE.

Mail and Passenger Steamships. Regular Service fortnightly from HAMBURG.

weekly from ANTWERP every 4 weeks from ROTTERDAM direct to ALEXANDRIA; home-wards every 2 weeks from ALEXANDRIA for ROTTERDAM and HAMBURG.

Goods forwarded at through-rates from all German Railway Stations on direct Bills of Lading to ALEXANDRIA, CAIRO, SYRIA, etc. Special facilities for consignees of cotton, etc. from Alexandria via Rotterdam and Hamburg to German manufacturing towns.

Reported at Alexandria: September 6th S.S. *Rhodan* from Hamburg, bound for Rotterdam and Hamburg. S.S. *Samon*, now in port discharging.

For tariff and particulars apply to ADOLPHE STROSS, Alexandria Agent. 15-9-907

## The Moss S.S. Company, Ltd.

For LIVERPOOL calling at MALTA (Messrs. JAMES MOSS & Co., 31, James St., Liverpool, Managers.)

*Amarna*.....Tons 6,000 *Thames*.....Tons 7,000 *Meris*.....Tons 7,000 *Seti*.....Tons 7,000

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## British India S. N. Company, Limited.

Fortnightly Service in connection with the Co.'s Indian Mail Lines—Callings at ADEN, COLOMBO, MANAR, and CALCUTTA OUT, and MADRAS (SINGAPORE and PLYMOUTH optional) MAIL, SINGAPORE, and SUEZ.

OUTWARD—Dunera September 14; HOMEWARD—Tilcara September 9

## EAST AFRICAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

Callings at ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR and BELA. Monthly service.

First Class Fare from Suez to Aden.....£12.10.0 to Colombo.....£24.10.0 to Mombasa.....£36.10.0 to Zanzibar.....£48.10.0 to Bela.....£60.10.0

From Port Said to Aden.....£12.10.0 to Colombo.....£24.10.0 to Mombasa.....£36.10.0 to Zanzibar.....£48.10.0 to Bela.....£60.10.0

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## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

## Horse Shoe Dinner.

On Saturday the jockeys of the Alexandria Sporting Club and their friends held a dinner at the Abbat hotel, which proved a most enjoyable and sociable meeting. We are, however, compelled to hold over our account thereof until to-morrow as the large amount of copy to hand more than exhausts the space at our disposal.

## Lost City Found.

An Egyptian sun temple and a city that has been lost for 3,300 years have been located by Prof. James H. Breasted of the University of Chicago. It is the temple of Sesebi founded by Amenhotep IV. The city is situated in the heart of the almost inaccessible district of Nubia, near the foot of the third cataract on the Nile.

## Early Dentistry.

The art of dentistry was practiced among the Egyptians and Ethiopians, and there is evidence that the use of artificial teeth was known in the time of the Pharaohs. The science was introduced into America by John Greenwood, who established himself in New York in 1788. In 1790 and again in 1795 he carved in ivory an entire set of teeth for General Washington.

## Shooting Accident.

Yesterday morning about 5 o'clock, a shooting accident took place at Ghemleli. A young European man was shooting quail fired without taking precaution, with the result that Mr. Edward Vitali an official of the Port Said police, who was in front of him received all the charge in his thigh. Mr. Vitali was immediately transported to the Egyptian hospital, and the imprudent author of the accident placed under arrest to await establishment of responsibility. The wound is serious and may possibly necessitate amputation.

## Another Tramway Accident.

What might have been a nasty accident occurred this morning about 8.45, at the tramway crossing between the Sporting Club and Camp de Cesar station. A tram, proceeding towards the city, came into contact with a two-horse arabah which was endeavouring to cross the line. The driver managed to clear his horses but in so doing the arabah became wedged in between the car and the Tramway Company's kiosk and there was an ominous rending and splitting of wood, the arabah sustaining considerable damage before the car was brought to a standstill. The rear hind of one of the horses was twisted up in some of the wreckage and the animal was extricated with difficulty, to all appearance, fortunately, not much the worse.

## A Woman's Anger.

A woman of Russian nationality, paid a visit yesterday to the house of one of her friends in the Rue Telephone, Cairo, where she was cordially welcomed. During the course of their conversation someone knocked at the door, and three young men, friends of the mistress of the house, entered. Middle. As gave visible signs of her annoyance at this interference with her visit, and soon engaged in bitter words with one of the young men, a Frenchman in the employ of the Government. All at once Mlle. A. livid with anger, seized a carafe full of water and inflicted a terrible blow on the face of her companion. The friends of the victim fetched a carriage and took him to the canal, followed by a large crowd. The doctor pronounced the wound serious enough to necessitate a month's treatment in hospital. The procès-verbal was communicated to the Consulate and the woman was arrested.

## Dreadful Fire Case.

Mr. C., a French engineer living with his wife and two children in the Copt Market, Cairo, on Friday evening went to the French hospital in the company with his wife, leaving the two children, both young, alone in the house. One of them slept on the bed while the other played at its foot. No one knows exactly what occurred, but the little girl was heard to give vent to heart-rending cries and ran down the stairs crying out that there was fire in the house. A cabman was the first to receive the news, and going up to the room opened the door. A horrible sight met his eyes, surrounded by flames, the boy, a child of 11 years, was suffering frightful agonies. The cabman courageously did what he could by tearing off the burning clothes and rolling the unfortunate child on the mattress. But it was too late. Life was almost extinct, and he was transported to the hospital, where he died yesterday morning. The cabman has had to renounce his work for the time being, owing to terrible burns. The French Consulate opened an inquiry in conjunction with the police and they came to the conclusion that an overturned lamp was the cause of the accident.

## ESBÉKIEH GARDENS.

The band of the Kings Own Scottish Borderers will play the following programme of music (by kind permission of Colonel D. A. Macfarlane D.S.O. and Officers) in the Eshbekieh Gardens to-morrow from 9 to 11 p.m.  
March—Ann Scholten—Strand der Elbe—Volpelt.  
Entr'acte—Romando—Schubert.  
Reminiscences of Freier—Godfrey.  
Two Step—Fulgury Phil—Kaps.  
Entr'acte—(a) O woe! thou in the cold blast, (b) The Maybells and the flowers—Mendelssohn.  
Grand Selection—Tannhauser—Wagner.  
Valse—L'Amour Polaire—Waldteufel.  
Gala—San Francisco—Hitz.  
Regimental March—Khedivial Anthem.  
God Save the King.  
A. J. Wilson, Bandmaster.

## EGYPT IN PARLIAMENT.

## KHARTOUM GIRLS' SCHOOLS.

## CONCLUDED.

On the 22nd inst. Mr. John Robertson, asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, whether he is yet in a position to give the House any information as to schools for girls at Khartoum, appropriation of land there by the Sudan Government, and the possible application of Wakf property to purposes of education.

Secretary Sir Edward Grey.—With regard to the first Question.

The facts were stated in Lord Cromer's last annual Report. They are as follows:—

A petition for the establishment of a Government school for girls was received by the Governor General of the Sudan in October last. The matter was fully considered and it was decided in March last that a girls' school should be established, sufficient funds having been set aside for the purpose. A beginning was made with the erection of a suitable building. The petitioners were in no case referred to the missionary school authorities as explained by Lord Cromer, such Moslem girls as attend missionary schools in Khartoum receive secular education only unless at the express wish of their parents or guardians.

With regard to the second Question.

The Sudan Government expropriated for public purposes an area of 1,202 faddans of land at the Blue and White Niles. The land was expropriated under the Land Acquisition Ordinance, 1903, a copy of which is enclosed. The prices were fixed by a Commission of three members, consisting of the sub-Governor and two official members, and were based on the prices given at the private sales which had been effected from time to time of various parts of the land.

The whole of the land expropriated, except a narrow bank on the Blue Nile, consists of a low-lying flat which is flooded at times of high Nile. The bank on the Blue Nile is being rapidly washed away. The expropriation was made with a view to building a protective masonry embankment along the Blue Nile to protect the bank, and of constructing works to reclaim the remainder. The scheme is intimately connected with proposals for connecting Khartoum and Omdurman with a railway and a bridge, and with the eventual erection of quays along the White Nile.

With regard to the second part of this Question, the Egyptian Government have on two or three occasions expropriated land at Khartoum (North Halfay) No association of the name of the "Model Farming Association," or any similar name, is known. In 1905 a piece of uncultivated land was expropriated for a Government experimental farm, and the price paid to expropriate private rights over part of such land was at the rate of L.E. 2 a faddan, but the average price was considerably higher.

No part of this land has been sold.

With regard to the third Question.

The Egyptian Government have not confiscated any Wakf property. They have certain Wakf lands in their hands which are at present mainly unproductive, but some of which have a considerable value as building land. The proceeds are applicable for purposes recognised as charitable by Mohammedan Law, such as the upkeep of mosques, the payment of mosque officials, education (especially religious education), alms, etc.

It would not be in accordance with the wishes of the inhabitants of Egypt to restrict the application of Wakf property to educational purposes.

## COMPANY PROMOTION RESTRICTIONS.

In the House of Commons on Monday last, Mr. Ross asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether Lord Cromer prescribed certain restrictions upon company promotion in Egypt, with a view to the protection of the investing public; and, if the answer be in the affirmative, whether he would inform the House what such restrictions were.

Mr. Runciman, who replied, said his right hon. friend could only refer the hon. member to the heading "Mining Concession" in Lord Cromer's Report for 1903, page 29.

## SHOUBRA ENGLISH SCHOOL.

The Shoubra English School closed on the 26th of June, after a very satisfactory and happy year's work, in the course of which the pupils increased from 17 to 49. Good progress was made both in English and French, the latter, throughout the school, being under the able tuition of Mme. Lechant.

Some difficulties occurred in the way of providing accommodation for the school, says "All Saints' Church Magazine" but these were overcome, and may be looked upon as blessings in disguise, inasmuch as they result in hastening the building of our own school house. This will be opened at the beginning of the new school year, when we hope to warm the classrooms with a good tea and games for our children.

Great improvements are hoped for in the coming year, when many new books and maps will be brought out from England.

All being well, the annual Prize-Giving will be held in December. Mrs. Foote's prizes of 25s. and 15s. for general progress, have been won by George Aitken and Robert McPhee.

Mr. and Mrs. Burns leave Church House on September 2nd. Their address in future will be:—The Dean's Building, Sharia Guesriet Badrane. To find the house go down the Sharia Guesriet Badrane from the Shouba Shoubra, and take the turning between the houses numbered 22 and 24. The Dean's Building is on the left, 200 yards from the Guesriet Badrane.

## LATE MR. PEEL.

## ESTATE BEQUEATHED TO WIDOW.

## (Gazette's Special Service.)

London, Monday.

The late Mr. W. F. Peel's estate amounts to £258,990. He has left everything to his widow. His will was made on a sheet of note-paper and contained only 150 words.

## SULTAN'S ACCESSION FETES.

Most of the buildings of Alexandria flew the Ottoman flag yesterday in celebration of the accession of Sultan Abdul Hamid to the throne of Turkey and at night several of them were illuminated, the illuminations of the Ottoman bank being especially attractive. In the evening a banquet was given at Ras-el-Tin palace by the Regent, Fakhy Pasha, which was attended by the notables of Alexandria. The dinner was followed by a display of fireworks.

## NILE VALLEY'S CO'S OPERATIONS.

Messrs. Lake and Currie, the company's engineers, report as follows:—During the month of July the company's operations have been confined to stoping and milling, no further development work having been carried out. Stoping—The ore stoped during the month was as follows:—Block B.N. 2,198.5 tons; block B.O. 116.0 tons; block B.S. 248.3 tons; block C.O. 13.0 tons; block C.N. 1,30.0 tons; block C.S. 1, 181.8 tons; block C.S. 2, 183.5 tons; block D.N. 1, 168.2 tons; total, 1,019.2 tons. Milling—During the month the 10 stamp mill ran for 6,130 stamp hours, treating 1,023 tons of ore, which yielded 288,005 ozs fine gold, exclusive of 1.75 tons of concentrates of an assay value of 40.5 dwts per ton. The ore crushed was obtained as follows:—Stopes, 973 tons; dumps, 50 tons; total, 1,023 tons. The manager is now preparing to restart driving the level at 400 ft.

## CORPORATION OF WESTERN EGYPT.

The Corporation of Western Egypt, Limited, have received formal notification from the secretary of the Share and Loan Department of the London Stock Exchange that a quotation of the shares of the corporation has been granted in the Stock Exchange Daily Official List.

## THE DEAN'S BUILDING.

This building, which at present consists of school premises and two small flats, one for the head mistress and the other for the assistant chaplain, is now completed. On the first floor there are three school-rooms, of which one, measuring 40 ft. by 25, is designed to be also used on Sundays, in the afternoon for Sunday School, and later for an Evening Service. There are, besides the school-rooms, library for the children (to be used also as a common room for the teachers) and an office for the head mistress. The sanitary accommodation, provided in buildings quite separate from the school, is arranged on the most approved system. The school is capable of accommodating one hundred children, which is just double the number of the highest attendance during the past school year. The head mistress is due in Cairo about the 25th of September, and she is bringing from England a fresh supply of maps, books, etc.

The height of the room on the ground floor is 4½ metres; the school entrance is from the south, although there are three other exits. The entrance to the flats is on the north side, by means of a staircase outside the building. The whole presents a very pleasing appearance, and promises to be exceedingly convenient in every way. At the entrance of the school-front a marble tablet has been let into the wall bearing the following inscription:—

## THE DEAN'S BUILDING.

## IN MEMORY OF

CHARLES HENRY BUTCHER, D.D.

Ye are God's Building.—I Cor. iii., 9.

Reminding us of him to whose effort, in the first instance, the school owes its existence.

The total cost of the land and building has been L.E. 3,661.340.

## MERCHANT SHIP ASHORE.

The S.S. "Olivemoor" belonging to Messrs W. Runciman & Son, London, and bound for Alexandria with a general cargo went ashore last evening about 8 o'clock, when trying to make Alexandria. She is badly ashore on the rocks about 4 miles S.W. of Agami. The Coast Guard steamer "Abdel Moneim" returning to Alexandria sighted the steamer at daylight and has been attempting to tow her off, but up to one o'clock she was unsuccessful.

The steamer is making water in No. 1 hold, but aft she is dry. We understand the Ports and Lights tug will leave this afternoon to render further assistance and that labourers are being despatched to lighten the cargo forward. The sea is very unfavourable at present and, unless immediate assistance is rendered, there will be very little chance of saving the steamer.

## CASINO SAN STEFANO.

Les concerts se suivent toujours avec entrain au Casino. La grande terrasse était de nouveau comble d'une foule très élégante, pour le concert du matin ainsi que l'après-midi. Nous aurons le plaisir de publier sous peu le programme du grand concert de dimanche prochain de Beethoven. Rappelons pour vendre le grand bal masqué pour enfants.

## NOTES FROM CYPRUS.

## EGYPTIAN VISITORS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Larnaca, August 29.

A decided change of weather took place last week over the whole island, and an unwonted touch of freshness in the air made itself felt even in the plains. In the higher localities the fall in the temperature was more marked and was almost extreme. Visitors returning from Troodos complained that for some days the cold was excessive—on two nights the thermometer having fallen to 36° and 30° Fahrenheit respectively. Warmer weather has now returned, but tempered with an unusual lightness and buoyancy in the air, which is as welcome as it is unexpected in the month of August. There is a belief current among the Cypriots that a change to colder conditions takes place from the 15th August, but this rule is more honoured in the breach than in the observance as both August and September are frequently among the hottest and most trying months of the year.

A good number of visitors from Egypt and elsewhere have passed through Larnaca during the last few weeks on their way to Troodos. Among them may be mentioned Capt. and Mrs. Swift; Lieut. Grogan, R. N. and Mrs. Grogan; Borton Bey (Postmaster-General of Egypt) and Mrs. Borton; Mr. Adams; Mr. W. V. Vogell, of Beyrouth; Bevil and Mrs. Thomas, of Cairo, and Major and Mrs. Wilding.

Mr. Laurence King-Harman, eldest son of the High Commissioner, left last mail for England, on the termination of his summer vacation. Mr. J. A. S. Buokhill, King's Advocate, crossed over to Egypt by the same boat in order to meet his wife and bring her to Cyprus.

Mr. Clarence Wodehouse, who for twelve years has been Commissioner of Paphos is about to be transferred, as Commissioner, to Larnaca, in succession to Mr. C. D. Cobham, C.M.G. retired. Mr. Wodehouse has done much valuable work in the Paphos District, where he has identified himself in an exceptional manner with the interests of the people, and has long been regarded by them as a "guide, philosopher and friend." The personal equation counts for much in the administration of a district, and the departure of Mr. Wodehouse and his family cannot fail to be regarded by the large majority of the Paphitis in the light of a personal loss.

The seaward view from our 'Marina' has been animated this week. Besides the presence of four, and occasionally five, steamers the roadstead has been harbouring a large number of sailing craft, which has been augmented by a small flotilla of sponge fishing boats from the Greek Islands, which have been fishing off the Egyptian coast and came over here for quarantine purposes. 'Blessed are the uses of adversity!' The quarantine dues are quite a considerable item. These spongers report having discovered a rich bed of sponges which they have been working. Some of our Cyprus sponge boats were also here for a few days a week or so ago.

The erection of the new block of houses along the front, between the Royal Hotel and the Pier, is steadily continuing, and ere long we may see an hotel, and a café restaurant à l'Européenne, in full swing of business at this prominent and popular corner. The building of the new and imposing premises of the Imperial Ottoman Bank, adjoining the English Club, is progressing apace.

Large quantities of grain are at present being shipped from this port.

There have been several forest fires of late in different parts of the island. They seem to be a chronic evil, and a not inconsiderable amount of damage is done annually and may be doubtless attributed as much to the carelessness as to the malice of the villagers.

The annual report of the Government Analyst on the working of the Food and Drugs Law, during the half-year ended 30th June last is officially published.

The total number of samples received from the different districts was 323, of which 339 were found pure and 84 were found adulterated.

The Government Analyst states: "I have examined a number of tins of food and have found several of them to be unfit for consumption. This food has been tinned years ago, and should not have been exposed for sale. The examination of tinned food is having my careful attention."

"The number of examples received has greatly increased during the last six months, but I am glad to report that the percentage of pure samples has considerably increased."

The total number of samples of food and Drugs analysed from all sources during the period under report was.

Pure	247
Adulterated	88
Total	335

A comparison with previous figures would lead to the belief that this useful law must be having a beneficial effect upon the health of the people.

A successful concert was given on 27th inst. by the officers of the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers on Mount Troodos. It was held in the mens' Recreation Room, and was filled with an enthusiastic audience who had accepted the invitation of the Colonel and officers of the Regiment. Much musical talent was displayed and the performance was eminently satisfactory and to appear have given much pleasure to all concerned.

## LITERARY TREASURE IN ANCIENT EGYPT.

(Continued.)

It was not however only beneath a statue that ancient writings were placed for preservation, but also in the foundation walls of sacred buildings, for a note added to another version of the 64th chapter of the "Book for the Dead" than the more common recension says of it, "This chapter was found in the foundations of Amihannu by the overseer of the men who built a wall in the time of King Usaphais, its figures are mysterious, nobody has seen them nor looked at them." This rubric bears every aspect of truth; the discovery is attributed not to any important personage but merely to an overseer, doubtless superintending some additions or repairs to the temple. Strange to say, however, the lost chapter was found under a king of what has always, up to the present, been considered the first dynasty. Yet this chapter, which has been said is shorter than its commoner duplicate which is called the chapter of "going out of the day," is entitled the "chapter of knowing the chapters of going out of the day in one chapter." It is therefore a condensation in predynastic times of several chapters of the same objective import, which must have been selected from an earlier edition, or collection, forming the "Book of the Dead" than any we have ever known.

The longer and more common chapter is probably one of these primitive ones which were supposed in their intrinsic essence to have been contained in the short version buried in the foundation wall. Such scribal scholia attached to these papyri, or documents, perhaps upon leather or stone, however lead to important inferences. Was this pre-Nilotic dynasty "Book for the Dead" composed in Egypt at all? or was it produced by the so called "followers of Horus," who are supposed to have been invaders of the country, coming from Nubia or Abyssinia and bringing with them a western Asiatic culture? If it was composed in Egypt and that so long before the first dynasty that some of its chapters were lost and forgotten, then the pre-dynastic period must have been lengthy indeed. Moreover this missing chapter, it has been pointed out when it was well known and deposited in the wall was a shorter recension of several other chapters, inferring a still further antiquity for them. Some may decline to accept the statement of the rubric that the missing chapter was found under Usaphais, but the statement is always found with the short chapter, and a papyrus as old as the 11th dynasty makes the assertion. There is no reason to doubt that had we copies of the "Book for the Dead" containing this version of the chapter earlier than those of the 11th dynasty the usual rubric as to its discovery after having been long lost would also be found in them. Also Usaphais, according to Egyptian tradition, had something specially to do with the composition of the "Book for the Dead" and it would be reasonable to suppose that the recovery of this chapter during his reign was the incentive inducing him to search for other missing texts and have the work re-edited.

Finally the name of the edifice where it was found is of great antiquity; Amihannu "The god inhabiting Hunnu" refers to a site not found in late texts. M. Naville shows it refers either to Heliopolis or Memphis, both of them very old cities; the god Sokaris was also sometimes called Hunnu, that may be because he possessed a temple there.

Before these memoranda upon the depositing of documents in ancient Egyptian sacred edifices are complete, reference must be made to a third instance of such a custom which is to be found inscribed upon the temple at Dendera of as late a date as Ptolemy XIII. There is however ample reason to believe that most of the writings on this late sanctuary are careful copies from those upon an earlier building which the more splendid one replaced. As this extract is connected with the ancient ritual of the Hathor worship there, many copies among the temple archives must have been in possession of the hierarchy of the goddess, enabling them to supply the architectural sculptors with the correct version.

Upon the walls of one of the temple crypts which are covered with texts relating to religious festivals we read concerning one of these called "In the coming forth of this goddess towards Edfoh when she celebrates the 'Javal of the navigation' a great offering is made. All the prescribed ceremonies are performed to her during a four days' festival. The King of upper and lower Egypt, Thothmes, made his monuments to his mother, Hathor, lady of Denderah when he had found the great rule of Denderah in writings written upon the skin of a goat in the time of the followers of Horus. It was found inside a wall of bricks of the southern house of the time of the king of upper and lower Egypt Meri Ra-Pepi."

The record is quite clear, it is a copy of a notice from Thothmes III that when he was renewing a wall of bricks, probably changing them for stone, as we know from other inscriptions of his he liked to do elsewhere, his workmen found old writings engrossed upon leather concealed in a brick wall erected by Meri Ra-Pepi. For the document itself we know from an inscription in another part of the temple crypt dated from the time of Khufu. This text reads "This is the great rule (i.e. ritual of 'temple ceremonies') of Dendera. The reconstruction of the buildings was made by the lord of diadems Thothmes. After it was found in old writings of the time of King Khufu."

The first memorandum explains to us that the text found written at the time of Khufu

\*This extract is much condensed for want of space but the essential statements are given.

was a copy of the temple rule dating from the era of the followers of Horus, that is before Menes. These Horus invaders M. Naville in his lectures two years ago at Paris, considers to have come from Asia by way of Arabia and the Sudan.

If in the greatly dilapidated remains of only a few of the many stately temples of ancient Egypt we have already discovered records of three instances of old writings placed in the edifices for safe keeping there must have been many other similar cases.

The conclusion is inevitable that the religious and what may be termed masonic literature of old Egypt goes back far and away before the first dynasty inaugurated by Menes. This carries back the age of some sort of civilization in Egypt many centuries. No surprise need now be felt at this for the discoveries in Babylonia and Elam are similarly projecting into far-reaching antiquity the history of these countries, whilst the finding of numerous cave drawings and even paintings of animals long extinct in Europe in the valleys of southern France and northern Spain compels us to accept the residence of the human race endowed with artistic instincts for many thousands of years in Western Europe.

## PERSONAL AND SOCIAL.

The President of the Royal Drawing Society, H.R.H. The Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, announces that King Edward has become Patron of the Society.

Captain Hugh R. Headlam, who is a son of the Manchester Stipendiary Magistrate, has been granted the Imperial Ottoman Order of the Medjidie (Fourth Class) by the Sultan of Turkey for services rendered to the Khedive of Egypt. Captain Headlam, who completes ten years service in the York and Lancaster Regiment next month, has been attached to the Egyptian Army since 1903, and has been mentioned in despatches by the Sirdar.

It is announced that Lieut. Col. Sir John Harrington, who has been British Minister in Abyssinia for the past four years, has become engaged to Miss Amy McMillan, an American lady.

## ROWING CLUBS REGATTA.

The finals of the regatta organised by the four rowing clubs of Alexandria, the Alexandria Rowing Club, Deutscher Sportverein, Club Nautique Français, and Club Internationale Canottieri, which took place on the 28th ulto., were rowed yesterday in the harbour. At 8.30 a.m. the skiff race was won by Mr. Seeger of the Deutscher Sportverein, and at half past five in the afternoon the four-oared race was rowed and won by the Club Nautique Français. The cups offered by the four clubs were won by the following:—

Club Nautique Français:—Four-oared outrigger crew:—Messrs. Porzietto (stroke), Verry, Gredy, Lorion, Barbaas (cox.)  
Club Nautique Français:—Four-oared yawl race:—Messrs. Gayot (stroke), Lemaître, Ingott, Metzger, Barbaas (cox.)

Alexandria Rowing Club:—Two-oared yawl race:—Messrs. Chakour (stroke) Basiliadi, Jules Chini (cox.)

Skiff Race:—Mr. Seeger.

The distribution of prizes took place last night at eight o'clock in the hall of the Club Nautique Français, and toasts to the various clubs were drunk in copious draughts of champagne. A most enjoyable evening was spent and the party broke up in the best of spirits, highly delighted with the success of the afternoon's sport.

## STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The S.S. "Highland Prince" left London the 31st August; and is due to arrive at Alexandria on or about the 16th inst.

## L'AFFAIRE COUMENOS.

On sait que M. Coumenos, propriétaire des journaux Cairetes "Vosporos" et "Bosphore", accusé de diffamation contre MM. Tambacopoulos et Frangiscos, a été condamné par le Tribunal Consulaire de Grèce à 25 jours de prison et aux frais. Nous extrayons d'un article du "Bosphore" à ce sujet, signé Grégnard, les passages suivants:—

Après cet arrêt contre un journal hellène faisant suite à un verdict analogue contre trois feuilles indigènes, qu'il me soit permis de me demander avec mélancolie si la liberté de la presse n'est pas quelque peu méconnue en Egypte...

Mais quel a donc été le crime de Monsieur Jean Coumenos? Il avait écrit que, d'une souscription publique, destinée à secourir les victimes d'une catastrophe, des fonds avaient été détournés. Au moment de l'éruption de la Montagne Pelée, à la Martinique, des secours furent expédiés de même aux malheureux sinistrés. Or, plusieurs journaux français prétendirent qu'une bonne partie des sommes recueillies avait été versée entre les mains du comité. Ce fut un scandale épouvantable. Les journaux accusateurs eurent-ils à prouver leurs dires devant les tribunaux? Pas le moins du monde.

Bien qu'il y eût diffamation caractérisée, aucune ne fut poursuivie. D'ailleurs même une condamnation n'aurait pas modifié l'opinion publique.

Mais passons. Je ne récriminerai pas contre la décision de l'auguste Aréopage d'Alexandrie, je pourrais, moi aussi, être traité devant sa barre et jeté sans pitié dans une oubliette inconfortable! Je me contenterai d'aviser nos lecteurs que dorénavant nous apprendrons à exprimer notre pensée d'une manière moins franche, à la voler sous des réticences habiles, à poser jusqu'à nos virgules et surtout à ne pas confier trois lignes de notre écriture aux typographes sans avoir consulté le Code Pénal de la République.

## LE COMMERCE ET LA CRISE.

Sous le titre : *Le commerce d'importation et la crise actuelle*, le Bulletin de la Chambre internationale de Commerce publie un intéressant article sur les suspensions de paiement des mois de juin et juillet et de l'abus de crédit dans le commerce sous forme de tirages à trois mois. "Le crédit de l'Egypte, dit le Bulletin, a été sans contredit légèrement déprécié en Europe et, par contre, les exportateurs ne seront pas aussi larges dans leurs envois que par le passé."

Voici à titre de document la conclusion de l'article en question :

"Il est évident que, par suite des moments difficiles qu'a traversés notre marché commercial et de la forte secousse ressentie, il est nécessaire de porter une grande prudence dans les transactions, prudence qui ne doit pas, cependant, être poussée jusqu'à imposer un arrêt aux affaires. Nous avons vu presque toutes les maisons d'importation du Caire arrêter les livraisons dès le mois de juin dernier et accumuler les marchandises destinées aux clients dans l'attente d'une période plus propice. Nous estimons que ces maisons ont agi très sagement, car il était à craindre que la crise ne continuât et ne se résolvât dans une catastrophe générale. Heureusement cela n'a pas été le cas ; la crise s'est maintenue dans des limites n'allant pas au-delà des finances de la Bourse. On ne peut nier que, par suite de l'abus des tirages à trois mois, dont il est question plus haut, le commerce n'ait été affecté et les encaissements n'aient subi quelque ralentissement, mais il ne faut pas perdre de vue que ce n'est point avec le gros commerce que les maisons d'importation ont à faire, c'est avec le commerce de détail et nous pouvons constater, encore aujourd'hui, que ce commerce de détail, à part quelques exceptions, a pu se maintenir dans cette période pleine de difficultés."

"Pour ce motif, nous estimons qu'il ne faudrait pas pousser plus loin la retenue des marchandises, car ce serait vouloir acculer la clientèle à la dernière extrémité, en refusant plus longtemps de lui fournir les moyens de continuer son commerce, et par là, amener la suspension de plusieurs clients. L'arrêt complet dans le mouvement commercial est parfaitement identique à l'arrêt de la circulation du sang dans les veines d'un corps : à cet arrêt il est préférable de risquer un peu, mais de remettre par là en mouvement le commerce paralysé."

"Les considérations qui précèdent nous portent à croire que le moment est venu de redonner la vie aux affaires. Il y a lieu certainement de ne pas s'attendre aux brillantes transactions des années précédentes, mais l'on travaillera quand même, avec cette différence qu'on saura mieux que par le passé avec qui on peut travailler. Pour peu que les circonstances soient favorables au pays et que la situation de quelques maisons embarrassées soit définitivement réglée, nous reverrons, il n'y a aucun doute, les affaires reprendre peu à peu et rentrer dans le domaine de l'activité des époques précédentes."

## UNITED EGYPTIAN SALT LIMITED.

Nous avons annoncé la formation et l'enregistrement à Londres de la Société nouvelle United Egyptian Salt Limited. Les actions de cette Société seront émises comme entièrement payées, la Salt and Soda Company prenant une moitié et la Port-Said Salt Association l'autre moitié. Ces dernières années, la production de sel en Egypte a été de près de 120,000 tonnes dont 85,000 étaient produites par la Salt and Soda Company et 16,000 par la Port-Said Salt Association et le reste par les salines de Damiette.

L'United Egyptian Salt Limited s'est assurée des contrats avec la Salt and Soda Company, la Port-Said Salt Association et l'Egyptian Markets pour que la Société Salt and Soda lui transfère les bénéfices des contrats intervenus avec le gouvernement égyptien sauf en ce qui concerne l'exploitation des salines et l'acquisition du droit exclusif d'acheter pour le revendre en Egypte le sel produit par les deux Sociétés de salines. A partir du 1er octobre, les Egyptian Markets auront l'agence exclusive pour la vente des produits des deux Sociétés de sel (sel, savon, poudre, salpêtre et poudre sans fumée) moyennant une commission de 2% sauf pour le savon dont la commission sera de 2 1/2% et la poudre dont la commission sera de 4%. Pour le sel, les Markets recevront une somme équivalente à 11% du montant de sel vendu.

## Cheap Prepaid Advertisements.

Under this heading advertisements are inserted at the following rates :—

ONCE	3 TIMES	6 TIMES
15 words . . . P.T. 5	P.T. 10	P.T. 15
30 words . . . " 8	" 16	" 24
Every 10 words, beyond 30. . . " 2	" 4	" 6

The address is counted. The advertisements must appear on consecutive days for above rates to be obtained. 50% extra is charged, he advertisements not appearing consecutively.

**AGARD'S INTERNATIONAL INDUSTRY AND TRADE MARKS REGISTER.**—A useful business directory containing addresses of all important business firms of Great Britain, the Continent, and Egypt. Circulating all over Europe and America. Price—One pound sterling. Post Free. AGARD'S INTERNATIONAL HOTEL GUIDE sent post free to all first class Hotels throughout Europe, America, the Colonies and Egypt. The best reference book for travellers.

**AN EXCEEDINGLY COMFORTABLE** well appointed English Home for Paying Guests in good private family close to River, Museum and Savoy Hotel. Liberal Table. Moderate inclusive terms. Write P.O. Box 893, Cairo. 30855-1

**AN ENGLISH GENTLEMAN** with perfect knowledge of Arabic having a few hours to spare daily from 6 p.m. to 8 p.m. (Sundays excepted) would like to give to pupils own residence private lessons in English to Egyptians and Arabic to Englishmen. Apply by letter to No 1640 "Egyptian Gazette", Cairo. 30842-5-3

**A COLLEGE TRAINED CERTIFICATED MASTER** desires post in School or family. Certified French, knowledge of Arabic, expert shorthand-Typist, excellent Drawing and Science qualifications, etc. Splendid references, moderate salary. Apply direct, A. Turley, Cranbury Avenue, Southampton. 30831-15-6

**COMFORTABLE QUARTERS** offered gentlemen in perfectly appointed English Home, seven minutes from "Standard Buildings". Select society. Good table. Bracing air. Electric lights. From L.E. 9 monthly. Write P.O. Box 893, Cairo. 30791-12-12

**CHEF-COMPTABLE** connaissant langues étrangères, 35 ans, 5 années d'Egypte, demande à diriger une maison. Certificats et références. Ecrire No. 30808 Bureau du Journal "Egyptian Gazette". 30808-12-11

**CHAMBRES MEUBLES** à louer avec et sans pension, rue d'Allemagne No. 26. 30852-12-1

**GOVERNESS REQUIRED.** Apply Maison Clement Castro, 50 Rue d'Allemagne, Alexandria. 30849-15-2

**GERMAN WOMAN-COOK** seeks employment in English family in Alexandria or Ramleh. Apply No. 30,861 "Egyptian Gazette" Alexandria. 30,861-3-1

**GENTLEMAN**, active, thorough, and well acquainted with the business of ship provisions, stores, etc. wants a partner to start ship-chandlery business at Port Said. Conditions :—Knowledge of the business and small capital. Apply by letter in confidence to "Investment" c/o Egyptian Gazette, Alexandria. 30854-6-1

**HALL PORTER** with thorough knowledge of four languages, also Arabic, wants situation for next season. Apply No. 30702 "Egyptian Gazette", Alexandria. 30702-10-9

**IF IN DOUBT, Consult Prof. JULIETTA.** The celebrated Spirit Medium and scientific Palmist who has been so well received in all parts of the United States. For reading character from Handwriting, advice on health, Hereditary and other subjects. A doctor writes : "Your delineation is wonderfully true. You must have studied the subject very deeply." Palmistry by post. Julietta can be consulted every day. From 12 a.m. till 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. till 8 p.m. Bazaars, "At homes", etc. attended. Lessons given what to do with your children. The oldest Palmist and Psychometrist in the world. Over twenty years' experience. Clairvoyance and Crystal. Testimonials from the highest members in Society can be seen at rue de l'Hôpital Grec No. 5, vis-à-vis de l'Hôpital Grec. 30850-25-2

**INDICATEUR EGYPTIEN.** Administrative and Commercial, for the year 1908 (year 22) will appear in December next, complete and corrected. For anything which concerns the edition of 1908 address by post to the editor and proprietor, Stefano Poffandi, at Alexandria. 30837-40-5

**LA SOCIETE D'HORTICULTURE COMMERCIALE.** Seeds of vegetables and Flowers at reduced prices. Apply for list of Varieties to the Secretary, Giza. 30858-75-1

**MRS. VERSCHOYLE** recommends English Nurse wishing return to Egypt. Dowsell, 101 Bolingbroke Grove, Wandsworth Common, England. 30857-3-1

**NURSEMAID** Wanted, for October, nurse to take charge of infant. Apply "Caledonia" "Egyptian Gazette" Office, Cairo. 30,859-6-1

**NURSE** wanted end September, Experienced, speaking English or French. English family 3 children. Apply No. 30855 "Egyptian Gazette", Alexandria. 30853-4-1

**RIVER**, near Museum, Comfortable home for Paying Guests. Reduced terms for permanency. Box 893, Cairo. 30,738-24-25

**THE "SPHINX" PRINTING PRESS**, the British Printers, Khedivial Buildings, Boulac Road, Cairo. 30232-9-5-908

**TO LET** 2 well furnished bed rooms. English family. Board optional. Ibrahimieh. Apply No. 30830 "Gazette" Office. 30830-6-6

**TO LET** A furnished bedroom with board, in a respectable family at Bulkeley. A lady preferred. Apply No. 30851 "Gazette" Office. 30851-6-1

**WELL FURNISHED BEDROOMS** to let in French family. Healthy situation. Recommended to gentlemen wishing to improve in French language. Address RUE "Egyptian Gazette", Alexandria. 30834-6-6

**WANTED** by English gentleman, Ismailieh quarter, furnished Bedroom. Bath etc. Apply No. 1372, "Egyptian Gazette", Cairo. 30833-6-5

**WANTED** for a school a teacher knowing English and French. Apply No. 30860, "Egyptian Gazette" Alexandria. 30860-6-1

**YOUNG NATIVE** having full knowledge of English and Arabic, seeks employment. Apply No. 30838 "Egyptian Gazette", Alexandria. 30838-6-5

## Societe Internationale des Employes D'ALEXANDRIE.

Siège Social Rue Sid el Metwalli No. 30  
ET RUE HAMMAN EL ZAHAB No. 1 AU 1ER ETAGE

## BUREAU DE PLACEMENT

Français diplômé, disposant de quelques heures par jour, donnerait des leçons ou tiendrait comptabilité.

Jeune dame, italienne, très honorablement connue, connaissant italien, français et arabe, pouvant aussi donner des leçons de broderie et de piano, demande place comme dame de compagnie ou institutrice.

Comptable expérimenté, connaissant le français, l'italien, le grec et un peu l'arabe, cherche place.

Professeur expérimenté donnerait leçons à domicile de français, arabe et hébreu pendant les vacances.

Jeune homme connaissant le français, l'arabe et l'italien cherche emploi.

Un bon placier, cherche place; ferait aussi l'encaissement.

Comptable expérimenté et correspondant, connaissant le français, l'italien et parlant l'arabe, ayant de très-bonnes références, et disposant de quelque heures, cherche place.

Un jeune homme connaissant la tenue des livres des contrats des Agences de Bourse et sachant le français, l'italien, et l'anglais, cherche place dans une Agence.

Un professeur de nationalité anglaise cherche à donner des leçons de pratique d'anglais à domicile ou chez lui à des prix convenables.

On demande un jeune homme connaissant l'anglais, le français et l'arabe pour emploi de traducteur au Caire, avec bonnes références.

Chef-comptable expérimenté connaissant le français, l'italien et l'arabe cherche place; il a de bonnes références.

Comptable expérimenté connaissant le français, l'italien et le grec, cherche place.

Aide-comptable d'Agence de Bourse, cherche place.

Cassier et comptable connaissant le français, l'italien et l'arabe et un peu l'anglais cherche place.

Comptable en arabe et vendeur en manufacture cherche place.

N.B.—Pour tous renseignements s'adresser au Siège Social de la Société, Rue Sid el Metwalli N°. 30 et Rue Hamman el Zahab N°. 1 au 1er Etage.

Le Secrétariat est ouvert tous les jours, excepté les dimanches et jours de fête, de 7 h. 1/2 à 8 h. 1/2 du soir.

Les insertions ci-dessus sont faites gratuitement par les soins de la Société et seuls les sociétaires peuvent en bénéficier.

Les personnes qui adressent des demandes à la Société, sont priées de joindre un timbre pour la réponse. 9-4-907

## MUNICIPALITE D'ALEXANDRIE

## AVIS

La Municipalité met en adjudication la construction des canalisations en tuyaux en grès des rues Bassilios Bey et Emam el Azam.

Le cautionnement est fixé à L.E. 40. (Quarante).

Le cahier des charges est déposé au bureau Technique où il peut être consulté par les intéressés tous les jours de 9 h. à midi, les jours fériés exceptés.

Les offres devront être adressées sous pli cacheté à Monsieur l'Administrateur de la Municipalité avant le 17 Septembre 1907.

Elles pourront également être déposées en séance de la Délégation le même jour à 5 h. p.m.

L'enveloppe devra porter en outre la mention : Soumission pour Construction des canalisations en tuyaux en grès des rues Bassilios Bey et Emam el Azam.

Le cautionnement ou le reçu d'une banque, d'après les conditions du cahier des charges, devra être remis séparément au Service de la Comptabilité générale avant l'ouverture des offres et au plus tard le 17 Septembre 1907 à midi.

Toute offre qui ne remplit pas les conditions ci-dessus sera écartée.

Alexandrie le 30/8/07.

Le Vice-Président.  
(signé) Dr SCHMIDT.

30853-3-1

## AVIS

La Municipalité met en adjudication les travaux de confection et de canalisation du prolongement de la Rue Sultan Selim à Ras el Tin.

Le cautionnement est fixé à L.E. 500.

Le cahier des charges est déposé au bureau Technique où il peut être consulté par les intéressés tous les jours de 9 h. à midi, les jours fériés exceptés.

Les offres devront être adressées sous pli cacheté à Monsieur l'Administrateur de la Municipalité avant le 10 Septembre 1907.

Elles pourront également être déposées en séance de la Délégation le même jour à 5 h. p.m.

L'enveloppe devra porter en outre la mention : "Soumission pour Travaux de confection et de canalisation du prolongement de la rue Sultan Selim à Ras-el-Tin."

Le cautionnement ou le reçu d'une banque, d'après les conditions du cahier des charges, devra être remis séparément au Service de la Comptabilité Générale avant l'ouverture des offres et au plus tard le 10 Septembre 1907 à midi.

Toute offre qui ne remplit pas les conditions ci-dessus sera écartée.

Le Vice-Président.  
(Signé) Dr. SCHMIDT.

Alexandrie, le 26 Août 1907. 30844-3-2

## AVIS

Le 3 Septembre 1907 de 9 h. a.m. à 1 h. p.m. la Municipalité procédera à la vente aux enchères publiques des Pierres (Porphyroste) d'une quantité de 10000 m3 environ de pierres provenant de la dite démolition, ainsi que d'une quantité de fenêtres, vieux bois.

Les pierres sont divisées en lots de 2 à 100 m3.

Les acheteurs devront payer le droit d'encre de 1% et déposer le 10% de la valeur de la marchandise achetée au moment de la vente et effectuer le paiement intégral à la Caisse Municipale le lendemain du jour de l'adjudication.

Ils auront à supporter les droits de carrière au profit de la Ville et devront enlever les pierres achetées dans un délai de Dix (10) jours sous peine de folle enchère pour compte de l'adjudicataire et sous perte du dépôt de 10%.

La Municipalité est libre de ne pas donner suite à l'adjudication, quels que soient les prix offerts.

Alexandrie, le 27 Août 1907.

Le Vice-Président.  
(Signé) Dr. SCHMIDT.

30845-3-2

## Supplément Commercial et Financier

DE  
"L'EGYPTIAN GAZETTE"

Le Supplément Commercial et Financier de l'"Egyptian Gazette" paraît chaque Samedi à midi, de façon à pouvoir être expédié par la poste. Il contient des revues complètes et impartiales du coton, des graines de coton, et du marché des valeurs; les derniers statistiques jusqu'à la veille de sa publication; des tableaux des fluctuations de la pios et les copies des dépêches officielles envoyées à la Liverpool Cotton Association, etc etc

L'abonnement pour une année en Egypte coûte 1 L.E. y compris les frais de poste; pour l'étranger 10 P.T. de port en sus.

## SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

## ALEXANDRIA HARBOUR

## ARRIVALS.

August 31.

Dart, Brit. s. Capt. Ehnman, Liverpool, Barker and Co.

September 1.

Bear, Brit. s. Capt. Gaskell, Limasol and Alexandretta, Asia Minor.

Memfi, Ital. s. Capt. Fileti, Genoa and Messina, Florio-Rubattino.

Euterpe, Aust. s. Capt. Grandio, Port Said, Austrian Lloyd.

September 2.

Lorenzo, Ital. s. Capt. Faggiani, Hernosand. & Blodwen, Brit. s. Capt. Churchill, Myth, Barber and Son.

Haulven, Brit. s. Capt. Dolton, Manchester, Barber and Son.

Ros, Sued. s. Capt. Johnson, Wiborg.

Treloaks, Brit. s. Capt. Gyles, Cardiff, Barber and Son.

Britannia, Brit. s. Capt. Couroumotis, Cos, Maonis.

Marigo, Ott. s. Capt. Cofoupandelis, Cos, Maonis.

## DEPARTURES.

August 31.

Bohemia, Aust. s. Capt. Dabcevic, Brindisi and Trieste.

Magda, Greek s. Capt. Papadas, Constantinople.

Athènes, Greek s. Capt. Catramatos, Crete.

Mineh, Brit. s. Capt. Findlay, Port Said and Syria.

Bevrouth, Ott. s. Capt. Mahmoud, Constantinople, in ballast.

Appledore, Brit. s. Capt. Jones, Constantinople, in ballast.

Heathdene, Brit. s. Capt. Crippett, Kurrachee, in ballast.

Eastern Prince, Brit. s. Capt. Smith, Syria, with part of previous cargo.

Avon, Brit. s. Capt. Lancaster, Lisbon and Liverpool.

City of Dundee, Brit. s. Capt. Belton, Syria, in ballast.

## Expeditions

Du 1er septembre 1906 au 31 juillet 1907,

par Ports de destination :

Hall... .. T 190.436

Londres... .. 73.381

Liverpool... .. 35.724

Bristol... .. 34.973

Southampton... .. 16.432

Leith... .. 1.961

Sharpness... .. 15.041

Glasgow... .. 8.820

Greenock... .. 2.123

Avonmouth... .. 2.900

Ispswich... .. 2.097

King's Lynn Docks... .. 2.112

Boston Docks... .. 8.944

Manchester... .. 50.115

Havre... .. 4.885

Dunkerque... .. 4.983

Nantes... .. 5.490

Breim... .. 9.788

Rotterdam... .. 5.805

Hambourg... .. 6.95

Drives... .. 8.498

Trieste... .. 8.498

Syrie... .. 8.498

TOTAL... .. T 444.417

## GRAINES DE COTON

Bateaux partis :	Destination	Tonnes
Août		
22, Germanic	Hull	3296
24, Arabian	Liverpool	270
24, Arabian	Lisbonne	300
24, Clio	Hull	2550
Bateaux sous chargement :		
Antonio	Londres	2000
Avon	Lisbonne	300
Samos	Hambourg	600
Samos	Rotterdam	500
Bateaux attendus :		
Toro	Hull	4000
Lorenzo	Hull	4000

## BOURSE KHEDIVIALE

## CONTRATS

Fluctuations de 9h.30 a.m. à 1h. p.m.  
Cotons F.G.F.B.R.

Dans la matinée, prix plus haut pour novembre talari-20 11/32 à —; janvier 20 7/16 à —; plus bas pour novembre 20 7/32 à —; janvier 20 3/8 à —.

Graines de coton

Dans la matinée, prix plus haut pour 3 mois P.T. 71 30/40 à —; plus bas pour 3 mois 71 30/40

REMARQUES

(De midi à 1h. p.m.)

Coton.—La finale de la séance n'a guère été brillante et la clôture a eu lieu au plus bas. Les affaires aussi sont restées très restreintes.

Graines de coton.—Marché peu actif, mais les cours se maintiennent assez bien.

Bourse Khédiviale, le 31 août 1907.

## MARCHÉ DE MINET-EL-BASSAL

2 septembre 1907.—(11h.50 a.m.)

Cotons.—Clôture du marché du 31 août : Calme. Etat du marché de ce jour, cot. : En baisse.

Les arrivages de ce jour se chiffrent par env. 1832 sacs indus pour l'année précédente can. 1892.

Graines de coton.—Inactif

Disponible

Mis-Add... .. 79 1/2

Haute-Egypte... .. 79 1/2

Ble... .. 95, 100

Qualité Saida... .. Cond. Saha P.T. 100 à 105

Béhéra... .. 95, 100

Fèves—Sans affaires

Saïd... .. Disponible

Payoum... ..

## TELEGRAMS.

### THE CASABLANCA SITUATION.

#### PANIC AT TANGIER.

#### FLIGHT OF EUROPEANS.

TANGIER, August 31.

At a meeting the British residents here, while regretting the non-compliance with their demand for a British warship, expressed satisfaction at the French precautions which they consider guarantee their security. (Reuter)

CASABLANCA, August 31.

The tribesmen employed new tactics in the fight on 28th instant. They abstained from charging in masses and harassed the French at all points, keeping them engaged for 24 hours. (Reuter)

TANGIER, August 31.

The French brought the French fleet to the anchorage. (Reuter)

PARIS, August 31.

The Government, in unanimous agreement, has telegraphed the remainder of its instructions to General Drude. 25 marine officers and sailors at Casablanca have received the Legion of Honour and medals. (Havas)

PARIS, August 31.

Two battalions of the Foreign Legion have gone to reinforce General Drude at Casablanca. (Havas)

MARSEILLES, August 31.

The transport "Mytho" will embark a balloon with an aerostatic detachment for Casablanca. (Reuter)

TANGIER, September 1.

The political situation is calm. It appears that Kaid Anouf will submit to Moulay Hafid. The European colony of Fez, comprising the Germans, arrived yesterday at Tangier. Two Frenchmen have remained in Fez. (Havas)

CASABLANCA, August 31.

The troops yesterday made a sortie without incident. (Havas)

PARIS, September 1st.

The Cabinet has telegraphed instructions to General Drude authorising extension of operations to an area within two days march of Casa Blanca, but precluding an expedition into the interior. These measures assure the protection of Casablanca and the punishment of the murderers of the Europeans. (Reuter)

TANGIER, September 1st.

A panic has taken place here. A special steamer will to-day convey many families to Algiers; many Europeans are sending away their families next week. (Reuter)

### THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

#### DECLARATION OF WAR.

THE HAGUE, August 13.

A Conference Commission has unanimously adopted the French proposals regulating the opening of hostilities, which provide for a previous reasoned declaration of war or conditional ultimatum, and the notification to neutral powers of the existence of a state of war. (Reuter)

### WILHELMSHOEHE MEETING.

#### EGYPT THE OBJECT

BERLIN, August 31.

The "Neues Tageblatt" and "Petter Lloyd" publish from Paris articles stating that at Wilhelmshoehe and Ischl the principal topic of conversation was the Egyptian question, and that Germany's influence at Constantinople was sought with regard to certain measures in Egypt. The Government has authorised the publication of a statement to the effect that at Wilhelmshoehe not a word was said on the Egyptian question. (Reuter)

### REPAIR OF COMMONWEALTH.

LONDON, August 31.

The repairs to the Commonwealth will occupy three months. (Reuter)

## TELEGRAMS.

### THE PERSIAN TROUBLE.

#### MASSACRE OF PRISONERS DENIED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, September 1.

The Porte has telegraphed to her Embassies abroad denying the Tehran statements with regard to the massacre of Persian prisoners.

The Vali of Van reports the arrest of the Kurdish chief Pirogha who pillaged the village of Monavineh. (Reuter)

TEHRAN, September 1st.

Atabeg Azam, the Prime Minister, was shot dead yesterday evening on leaving the Parliament House. (Reuter)

### THE TSAR.

#### SURPRISE VISIT TO ST. PETERSBURG.

ST. PETERSBURG, September 1.

The Tsar paid a surprise visit to the Capital to-day and attended the dedication service of a Church erected on the site of the assassination of the Emperor Alexander II. (Reuter)

### THE MEDITERRANEAN FLEET.

#### TO VISIT ALEXANDRIA.

MALTA, September 1.

It is stated that the Mediterranean fleet will proceed to Alexandria in October in order to participate in the festivities attending the opening of the new docks. (Reuter)

### MOTOR-CAR FATALITY.

ROME, September 1.

The Marquis Allavieinis (I) and a lawyer, Signor Malvano, whilst motoring in Magenta dashed through a barrier on the railway and collided with an approaching goods train. The petrol exploded and both were killed. (Reuter)

### ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, August 31.

The Anglo-Russian Agreement was signed here to-day. (Reuter)

ST. PETERSBURG, August 31.

The agreement with England concerning the respective interests of the two countries in Asia has been signed. (Havas)

### THE LOUVRE MUSEUM.

PARIS, August 31.

The notary M. Cottin, has informed M. Dujardin-Beaumez that M. Andeoud, who recently died at Cairo, has left his fortune to the State for the Louvre Museum. (Havas)

### TRAM CAR COLLISION.

NEW YORK, August 31.

18 persons have been killed and 60 injured in a collision with street cars, which were travelling at full speed at Charleston (Illinois). (Reuter)

### REBELLION IN ANGOLA.

MOSSAMEDES, August 31.

The Portuguese defeated 7000 rebel natives near Rocardas; inflicting heavy loss upon them. The Portuguese had ten whites killed and two lieutenants and 29 men wounded. (Reuter)

### AUTOMOBILE RACE.

BRESCIA, September 1.

In the automobile race round the Brescia circuit, Fraschine with an Isotta machine, won the Florio cup, covering 486 kilometres in 4 hours, 39 minutes, and 53 seconds. (Havas)

### HOME CRICKET.

LONDON, August 31.

South Africans beat Somerset by 358 runs. Surrey beat Kent by an innings and 13 runs. Sussex beat Gloucestershire by 4 wickets. Lancashire beat Leicestershire by 2 wickets. The match between Hampshire v. Yorkshire was drawn. (Reuter)

## PAN-ISLAMISM.

The following interesting letter on Pan-Islamism is addressed to the "Spectator" by Saleh el Khalidi:—

Sir,—What is meant by Pan-Islamism? If by this term be signified a coalition of all Moslems in the world bent on defying and resisting the Christian Powers, then the question, approached from this point of view, should indeed be preoccupying enough to these same Powers, and especially to England and France, countries which own the majority of Moslem subjects, and have the greatest political interests at stake in Africa and the East. As a matter of fact, the term "Pan-Islamism" is a wide designation expressing a number of ideas more or less identified with its actual significance, which is that of a tentative desire to regenerate Islam on an "Islamic" plan. Now this, it must be understood, means of necessity a hatred of the alien races, and, above all, of the alien religion.

The grave events disclosing themselves at this moment, not only in the East but also in Africa, have attracted the particular attention of the European Powers to the world of Islam. Even one Power which up to this moment has elected to remain in the background, and to whom these questions have appeared to have but little interest has of a sudden stepped forward into the light and proclaimed herself the protectress of Islam.—I allude to Germany.

Although myself a Moslem, travelling for the past eight years in all the Mohammedan countries, and having held familiar intercourse with other Moslems, both of the religious and political order, having, in short, followed the course of Pan-Islamism according to the ideas of the Khaliph of Islam—or at least of him who proclaims himself such, and who is also thus regarded in Europe—I humbly own that I have never yet been able to get to the bottom of what may be the precise *stat d'ame* of my co-religionists, or understand what may be their true aspirations. So inconsequent are they as to all their points of view in general that the most penetrating mind would never seem able to arrive at any positive fact. I must indeed hasten to say that my dear co-religionists themselves do not know what they want. They allow themselves to drift with events, and with an admirable unconcern.

All this is the result of lack of education, also of the restricted circle within which they are held confined, and, above all, of the horror they entertain of all innovations. In a word, the degeneration of the people of Islam is at the present moment complete. Were the Prophet himself able to return to this world, he would not hesitate to denounce the Moslems of to-day, and seek to dispel the lethargy into which they have sunk for centuries past. It is painful and humiliating for a Mohammedan to have to own to such a state of things. It is, however, the painful truth.

Under these conditions "Pan-Islamism," as understood by the politicians of Europe, is a mere chimera.

What makes for the strength of Europe is its unity and its solidarity, forces which are unknown to the Moslem people, but which are among the principal causes of their decadence. The sole results which could accrue from Pan-Islamism in the present day would be isolated explosions of fanaticism in diverse Mohammedan countries, but never—I repeat and affirm it—never a general explosion of followers of the Prophet the world over.

Further, all the Pan-Islamistic movements which have arisen in certain Mohammedan countries, and to which Europe—still so ignorant in Oriental matters—has attributed so great an importance, will be sterile as to their actual results. The leaders of such movements do not blind themselves with any false illusions as to the successes they are likely to have. Some get up such movement for patriotic reasons, it is true, but of such, alas! the number is small; others—and their name is legion—for what is to be got out of them.

Speculations in land and on Change do not suffice, therefore they speculate on the simplicity of their co-religionists—it is a cheaper investment, and brings a good return. The people are ignorant, and easily caught by florid speeches and by fine promises, while they are incapable of seeing that they are being duped and betrayed, until the day of settlement comes, when they find themselves paying a pretty high figure for their turbulence. As a matter of fact, the two greatest champions of Pan-Islamism are his Majesty the Sultan Abd-ul-Hamid and the Sheikh Senoussi, chief of that flourishing confraternity of Moslems to which the latter gave his name.

Soon after his accession to the throne, the Sultan of Turkey, upon the advice of his councillor, the Sheikh Said Abd-ul-Honda, chief of the sect of the Rafai, a society very numerous throughout India, thought of reviving the ancient Khaliphate, and thus grouping about his throne the entire Moslem population of the world. It was formidable this weapon he wished to forge in order to serve him against Europe. To these ends he neither spared, nor spared, time or money. I am not exaggerating when I say that half his revenues are annually spent on matters closely touching Pan-Islamism. In speaking of revenues I should say that I mean those belonging to the Civil List. Secret missions and funds are continually being sent to the different Moslem countries; rich gifts reach the chiefs of religious sects and the Holy Places; pensions are bestowed on the descendants of the Prophet, &c. All the malcontents in countries under European rule are received by the Sultan with open arms, who relieves them, employs them, grants them concessions of land, and exempts them from military service and

from taxation. He acts thus to those who expatriate themselves in order that they should act as intermediaries between him and their compatriots at home. Turkish diplomats in foreign countries, although they will not give moral and material help to their own countrymen, yet exert themselves in every way to be of service to Moslems who are not Turkish subjects, and eagerly embark in intrigues with such gentry.

So great is Abd-ul-Hamid's belief in Pan-Islamism that at the time of the last naval demonstration convened by the Great Powers on account of the Macedonian question, his reply to the Ambassadors advising him to accept the financial control of the European Governments was that he could not accede to any such proposal, and that he declined any responsibility for the discontentment which would be manifested by the Moslems in the face of the attack thus made on the Khaliphate by Christian Europe.

Up to the present, the Pan-Islamic policy of Abd-ul-Hamid has succeeded nowhere but in Egypt, and there only in part. To-day the entire Ottoman Empire is stirring. By reason of his pernicious mode of government, by his cruelty, and by the dishonesty of his officials, the Sultan has alienated all, and the temporal as well as the spiritual power of Abd-ul-Hamid wanes day by day. The Arabs of Yemen, of Hijaz, and of Hauran are in open revolt against Turkey, while she is impotent to reinstate her authority. The Bedouin chiefs are determined to make the Ottoman troops evacuate the whole of the Yemen territory, as well as that of Hijaz, and to proclaim as Khaliph of Islam the Imam Mahmoud Yahia, having his residence at Mecca. The realisation of this scheme is nearer at hand than may be imagined.

To repeat, the dominion of Turkey in Medjed, in Yemen, in Hijaz, and in Mesopotamia is seriously threatened. The rising of all Arabia has almost annihilated the Pan-Islamic projects of Abd-ul-Hamid. As a consequence, the sole qualified representative of Pan-Islamism is the Sheikh Senoussi. This chief, whose fame rests on a solid basis, is redoubtable enough to merit the most serious attention on the part of all.

The founder of the sect, Sheikh Sidi Mohamed Ben Ali Senoussi, was born at Tlemcen (Algeria). He left his native country at the age of about twenty-four, and went to the University of Fez, then at the heyday of its glory, to complete his theological and legal studies. He then left Morocco for Egypt, where he commenced preaching his ideas. It should be said that Senoussi presented himself to the world of Islam not as a reformer nor as an innovator, but simply as a regenerator. He desired to revive and stereotype the religious principles in such fashion as obtained in the days of the Prophet, whose descendant he was. Jealous of the influence he was getting over the populace, the Ulemas launched an anathema against him, which obliged him to take refuge in Mecca, where he met with the same reception as in Egypt. It was at this point that he sought a refuge with the Bedouin of Hijaz, who received him with great respect.

After a short stay at Hijaz, and having founded the monasteries of Mecca, Medina, and Jedda, he turned his steps towards Tripoli, which he traversed from end to end. While on his travels he preached to the people who flocked to him from all sides, bidding them unite as well as observe the principles enjoined by the Koran rigorously. He established himself in the fertile lands of Cyrenaica, and there founded the city of Djayhboub (I Jarabub), where at the present day may be seen his tomb. At that period the inhabitants of the country lived in a state of complete barbarism, being Moslems but in name. Sheikh Senoussi founded Islamic monasteries, of which the Superiors were at the same time Judges and Governors of the surrounding districts, and who made it obligatory for the population to send their children to them to learn the Koran and to study theology.

Djayhboub thus became both a political as well as a religious centre, and Senoussi sent missionaries to all parts of Northern Africa to sow the good seed and to found monasteries. Everywhere these special envoys met with a warm reception, and gifts flowed into Senoussi's capital.

Although ambitious, he was at the same time a man of intelligence and an excellent organiser, and instead of squandering the incoming funds, as is generally the case with almost all other religious confraternities of Moslems, he put them to use in supporting the students arriving from all parts of the country and in building more monasteries. In a very few years Tripoli, Egypt, and Hijaz were inundated with these monasteries, while the founder's might and influence increased daily.

At his death Sidi Mohamed Ben Ali Senoussi left two children, Sidi Sherif and Sidi Mohamed El Mahdi. It was the latter who, although the younger, was chosen to carry on his father's work under the intelligent guidance of his parent's old comrade, Sidi Ahmed Erisi, who up to this day directs the external policy of the sect, doing so with the most consummate skill. Sidi El Mahdi adheres strictly to his father's policy. He attaches particular importance to the organisation of a sure and rapid "system of intelligence" which serves to keep the monasteries in touch one with the other. It was he, also, who introduced a form of Freemasonry into the confraternity, and who brought about the remarkable solidarity existing amid the Senoussi.

It is about ten years since he left Djayhboub and settled at Gouro, a point between Wadai and Bornou. He left the management of Djayhboub, and of all the Tripolitan monasteries, as well as those in Egypt and at Hijaz, to his brother-in-law, Sidi El Madani, who is still living. Two years after his departure to Gouro it was noised abroad that he had died. Great was the consternation in the Moslem

world, particularly among the members of the sect. Sidi El Mahdi had indeed been regarded as the "Moslem Messiah" who was one day to rid Islam of the Christian yoke, rendering the Moslem faith master over the entire world. In a word, the majority of Moslems refused to believe in this unexpected misfortune, and last December a letter signed by the chief of the actual sect, Sidi Ahmed Sherif, nephew of the Mahdi, brought tidings to the Mussulman population, as well as to the Sheikhs of the monasteries, to the effect that Sidi El Mahdi had been seen about the neighbourhood of Abecha (I Abeshr), the capital of Wadai, garbed as a dervish and living amid a flock of gazelles. The letter added that now that no one was any longer bound to secrecy, it might be made known that Sidi El Mahdi had not died as reported, but had merely been engaged on a secret journey. This strange misadventure ended with the announcement of the approaching joyful time,—that the hours for ridding themselves of the Christian yoke was at hand. The letter was read publicly, and great rejoicings were held in honour of this apparition of the Mahdi. Moslems are actually convinced that Sidi El Mahdi will shortly appear at the head of a great army to wage the Holy War.

Bizarre as this news may appear, it nevertheless merits the attention of all the Powers who have interests in the East and in Africa. A general coalition of Moslems comprising the inhabitants of Tripoli, of Egypt, and of Hijaz, Utopian as it may appear, is yet possible. It must not be forgotten that the Senoussi possess an actual political organisation, that they are well posted as to all movements, that they have a very considerable supply of magazine rifles, and that they are aided in their crusade by the heads of the Moslem States, and even by a great European Power, of whose assistance the Senoussi avail themselves, but with whom, like all their co-religionists, they nevertheless have no sympathy whatever.

To sum up, therefore, every hope of the Pan-Islamists lies with the Senoussi, who, I repeat, are far from being a foe to be despised. In my humble opinion, the Pan-Islamists do more harm than good to their co-religionists. What Islam should do is to range itself frankly on the side of modern ideas, putting aside religious ones. One may be a true believer without nourishing hatred for all others and refusing to be associated with their works. The emancipation of the people can only be won by science and progress. Barbarism and a clinging to ancient ideas will but hasten the end and bring complete disaster. Islam has but to make her choice between her emancipation and her ruin.—I am, Sir, &c.,

SALEH EL KHALIDI.

[We publish the above with all reserve, though we do not doubt the sincerity of the writer, who lately visited England. He is a member of the sect of the Senoussi, and in the spring made a journey from the hinterland of Tripoli into Upper Egypt, passing from one monastery of the Senoussi to another. These monasteries, or rather habitations of warrior monks, are stretched within a day's march of each other across the desert.—Ed. Spectator.]

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